

WOMEN HELP BREAK RED LINE NEAR WARSAW

DECISIVE VOTE IS 50 TO 46

Speaker Walker Switches From Antis in Third Ballot—Moves To Reconsider.

TAKE UP MOTION FRIDAY

Women Win 36th State Needed To Put Amendment Into U. S. Constitution.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Tennessee ratified the woman suffrage amendment today by a vote of 50 to 46 after three ballots had been taken, the first two resulting in a tie, 48 to 48.

The original vote on the third ballot was 49 to 47, but Speaker Walker changed his vote from "no" to "aye," thus making it possible for him to move reconsideration. ADJOURNS TO FRIDAY.

With the motion for reconsideration made, the house adjourned until Friday, when the motion will be voted upon.

The vote of 49 to 47 on the third ballot was one less than the constitutional majority, and Speaker Walker's action made possible constitutional ratification of the amendment.

RECONSIDER LATER.

The motion for a reconsideration can be brought up any time within the next two legislative days. It is expected that it will be first order of business when the legislature reconvenes on Friday.

Suffrage leaders are confident that the reconsideration motion will be defeated when it is brought to a vote.

ASK COLBY TO DECLARE AMENDMENT RATIFIED

An appeal to Secretary of State Colby to issue the proclamation declaring the suffrage amendment ratified was made this afternoon by Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party, and Miss Maude Younger. The women asked that the proclamation be issued as soon as official notification or ratification is received in order that women may participate in August primaries now being held in many States.

The National Women's party, organized in 1913 to secure the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment, having accomplished the purpose for which it was founded, will meet in convention within the next two months to decide upon its future. Alice Paul, head of the party, announced today, following receipt of the ratification of the amendment by the Tennessee legislature.

"The victory of the women today completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half of the people of a great nation," said Miss Paul. "It is a victory which has been won not by any one individual or group, but by all those women who since the revolution have suffered and protested against the disenfranchisement and proclaimed the equality of men and women," she added.

"With their power to vote achieved, women still have before them the task of supplementing political equality with equality in all other fields in State and national legislation as well as in other fields women are not yet on an equal basis with men. The vote will incidentally make it easier for them to end all discriminations and they will use the vote toward that end."

"Our work cannot yet end because ratification must be protected in the court against the attacks of its opponents."

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French Girl, 17, Jilted By Yank, Given Home By Capital Family

"Love Driving Me Crazy," Yank Wrote To Girl He Jilted

Two letters, one from Ivan W. Fisk, the former American soldier who jilted her to wed another woman, and another from Mrs. J. I. Lambert, of Austin, Texas, sister of the man, are held by Mlle. Marcelle Viacarra, seventeen-year-old French immigrant. On the face of letters she claims Fisk wrote her. Mlle. Viacarra had her mother sell the family home and accompany her to America.

One letter, signed "Ivan W. Fisk" and dated January 4, 1920, was written from Sharon, Pa. Fisk, who is said to have married a widow in Pittsburgh in April, wrote:

"I am making \$400 a month, but if you still love me and want to come to America, I will get a passport and come for you and mamma. If you think I don't love you, Marcelle, you are wrong, for I do. And while I have a good position, I will readily give it up to come and get you, as I love you and did you wrong and I know it is the only way I can make it right. If you do not love me, write me just a line so that I can know, for this is driving me crazy."

In her letter of ten days ago and in response to Mlle. Viacarra's appeal to her to tell where Fisk could be found, Mrs. Lambert, Fisk's sister, wrote the first news that the French immigrant girl had of her alleged fiancé's marriage to another. Saying that she wanted to make amends for her brother, Mrs. Lambert closed her letter by offering Mlle. Viacarra a home. She wrote:

"If you were to come to our home, we would do everything in our power to make your life happy. You could help me to keep house."

Social workers who aided Mlle. Viacarra and her family on their arrival at Ellis Island on June 3, said they saw other letters alleged to have come from Fisk. One of them, written in January, referred to their romance when Mlle. Viacarra was a circulation agent in American military camps for a French newspaper, and stated Fisk's intentions to marry her. Marcelle also showed the immigration authorities a cablegram she says she received from Fisk on March 3. It read:

"I have sent papers for passport. Cable me when you can probably leave."

Declines Offer of Disloyal Fiance's Sister to "Take Her In."

GETS JOB AS GOVERNESS

Jilted Maid Prefers Work in United States to Slurs of Paris Friends.

With her dreams of love and happiness rudely shattered, Mlle. Marcelle Viacarra, seventeen years old, pretty French girl, who crossed the Atlantic to wed a gallant American soldier whom she had met in Paris, only to find, on her arrival, that he had jilted her and married another, has come to Washington to start her young life anew and try to forget her sorrow.

Through the efforts of Miss Cecelia Razovsky, executive secretary of the Department of Immigration Aid of the Council of Jewish Women of New York City, Mlle. Viacarra has obtained a position as governess in the home of a wealthy Washingtonian of French descent. Her employer is connected with the Navy Department.

ACCOMPANIED BY FAMILY.

Mlle. Viacarra, accompanied by her mother and two little brothers, who made the trip from France with her, arrived in Washington four days ago. Her employer has given the mother a position in the household and has offered to care for the two children, whom he will send to school. He is delighted at getting the French girl for a governess, as he is desirous of having his own two children under the supervision of a person of French birth and culture.

Mlle. Viacarra accepted the position in Washington after declining an offer from the married sister of her disloyal fiancé to give the French girl a permanent home.

Instead of meeting her fiancé, as she had anticipated, she was given a letter which stated that Ivan W. Fisk, the man she declared she met in an army camp, two years ago, near Paris, and promised to wed, had married a widow in Pittsburgh. Mlle. Viacarra had brought her mother, Mme. Jeanne Viacarra, and two young brothers, Gaston and Paul, to America.

STAYED TO "AVOID SLURS."

The mother had sold her home in the outskirts of Paris and had taken her lifelong savings, amounting to 6,500 francs, to defray expenses of the voyage and to insure her children's happiness. Of this she lent a soldier 2,900 francs on the steamship Rochambeau. The soldier, according to Ellis Island authorities, lives in Bayonne, N. J., and had no money with which to pay his way to America with his French bride.

The Viacarra family arrived in port June 9. When no fiancé appeared to (Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

If you know any ladies better looking than these two, please notify E. O. Hoppe, noted English artist-photographer, who has come to this country to snap America's five most beautiful women. The gentleman thinks English women are the prettiest in the world. He considers the five prettiest women in England to be the Viscountess Curzon, Lady Dianna Duff-Cooper, Viscountess Massereene, Lady John Lavery, and Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland.



No World Peace While Russia Is Left Out, Barthou Warns Allies

By LOUIS BARTHOU, Former Premier of France and President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Although peace has been signed, it has not been made. If the world is still in chaos, it is largely because those whose duty it was to settle the destinies of Europe thought they could disregard Russia.

While they were squabbling about minor questions, Russia escaped beyond their reach. Now she is drawing nearer.

The game of catching her is infinitely dangerous, one of extreme delicacy. It is a game upon which depends the fate of the world, and must be carefully watched lest the Germans reach over and grab the prize.

The allies must leave pride and sentiment aside. The fact of having kept its head above water for so long, in spite of all the opposition, the contrary does not prove any excellence of the Soviet regime. But there is no use denying facts.

The Soviet Republic is becoming a government. Its army has beaten all who opposed it. The enemies of the Soviet regime try to explain away the Soviet victories. But explanations do not prevent the soldiers of Toukhachevski (Bolshevik generalism) from marching over Poland.

Even if the blind men of the entente refuse to recognize it, there is such a thing as a Bolshevik diplomacy and a very clever one. In his reply to Lloyd George, qualified by Millerand as "impertinent" and by Lloyd George as "incoherent," Tchitcherine (Bolshevik foreign minister), repudiating the League of Nations, whose existence he had never been officially advised of, showed himself a master of diplomacy. Lenin still controls Russia.

Let the allies remember this, and remember it when discussing the Russian problem, for there is only one point worth considering and that is the peace of the world.

When Russia signs peace with Poland, general peace with Russia and recognition of the Soviet government ought to be near. Particularly will this be true if Russia is wise enough to show broad-mindedness and generosity in imposing her conditions.

When by the Treaty of Versailles the allies created an independent Poland, together with a series of small border states on the Russian border, the object was to form a barrier around Germany, a barrier which, devoted to the interests of the allies, would hem in Germany if necessity should arise.

The idea was an excellent one, but difficult to carry out, as subsequent events have shown.

AMAZON BAND IN FRONT RANK

Fight Beside Men in Polish Offensive at Thorn—Show Great Bravery.

OLD TRENCHES ARE USED

Soviet War Office Claims 1,200 Prisoners Taken in Rally After Reverse.

WARSAW, Aug. 17 (via London, Aug. 18).—Polish troops have captured the bridgehead of Serock, fourteen miles north of Warsaw. The Polish war office announced in the following communique:

"Debouching from the Modlin (Soviet Georgievsk) forts, the Poles have cleared the north bank of the Narw river and captured the bridgehead at Serock. The Russians fled, leaving booty behind. Elsewhere the front is stationary."

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Admission that the Polish counter offensive had broken the Russian lines on the right flank of the Red army northwest of Warsaw was contained in a Soviet war office communique wirelessly from Moscow today. The Russians claimed to have rallied, driving back the Poles and capturing 1,200 prisoners.

CLAIM 1,200 PRISONERS.

The text of the communique follows:

"The Poles broke through on the Narw river. Later we drove back the Polish troops, recapturing Ciechanow, on the Warsaw-Danzig railway. We captured 1,200 prisoners and seven guns."

"We advanced westward of Vladimir Volynski (southeast of Warsaw) and occupied Hrubiesof and a number of villages to the southward. Tarnopol (in Galicia) and a number of points on the Poles, if needed, to constitute a powerful system of fortifications devised by skillful engineers under Hindenburg."

Polish women soldiers are playing a conspicuous part in the Polish counter offensive along the Warsaw-Danzig corridor. Press advices from Warsaw said the Polish army which gave battle to the Russians advanced on Thorn contained large numbers of women, who fought side by side with the men, displaying the utmost bravery.

Old trench systems dug by the Germans when they occupied Warsaw in 1915 have been put in condition to withstand attacks and will be used by the Poles, if needed. To constitute a powerful system of fortifications devised by skillful engineers under Hindenburg.

RUSS DEMAND POLES CEASE AGGRESSIONS

Envoys from Moscow State Peace Terms at Minsk Conference.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Russian armistice and peace delegation at Minsk has submitted proposals announcing Soviet Russia's intention of respecting the independence of Poland, but demanding that "the land"

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'FRANCE BLOCKING PEACE'—TROTSKY

"Most Covetous and Dishonest Govt. in World," Asserts Soviet War Chief.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Leon Trotsky, minister of war in the Russian Soviet government, accuses France of preventing Poland from making peace with Russia, according to an interview with Trotsky received from Moscow and printed today by the Daily Herald, official organ of the British labor party.

"The delays in the negotiations are due to the Polish policy," Trotsky was quoted as saying. "It seems certain the Poles will compel us to occupy Warsaw, believing it will create a favorable situation for intervention by the entente."

"Behind White Poland's back stands France. The French government will by no means allow peaceful relations to be established between Soviet Russia and Poland, for that would inevitably lead to the fall of the present French government. The French government is the blindest, most covetous, and most dishonest of all the governments in the world."

Action of Tennessee Ends 71-Year Fight For Suffrage in U. S.

By MILDRED MORRIS, International News Service.

The women's seventy-one years' battle is won! Approximately 26,883,566 women become full-fledged voters through the act of the Tennessee legislature in ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and a political factor to disturb the politicians of the country.

CAN CONTROL DESTINIES

Less than one-half of the 26,883,566, voting as a unit, can control the political destinies of the nation next November. They will decide what part they will play in the nation's affairs and whether a new era has begun—an era of petticoat political power—remains to be seen.

Women throughout the world will join their newly enfranchised sisters of America in celebrating the victory. A great jubilation is planned for October. It will be held in the rotunda of the Capitol and will be the occasion of presenting to the Government marble busts of Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton—the three women who began the struggle and died in it.

President Wilson may take part. All the women's organizations of the country will join in making it an historic event.

The amendment added to the Constitution yesterday has been before Congress longer than any other successful amendment. It was in 1878 that Susan B. Anthony made the first attempt to secure its passage. It was introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Sargent, of California. From 1887 to 1913 it lay in Congress, without action or even debate. It was not until June 4, 1919, thirty-one years after it had gone before Congress, that the amendment was finally passed.

A DRAMATIC STRUGGLE.

No struggle in American history was more dramatic than this battle of the women, which began in 1848, when Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton called, in Seneca Falls, N. Y., the first women's rights convention.

1848—First Women's Rights Convention held, in Seneca Falls, N. Y., at call of Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Susan B. Anthony rises as leader in the movement for political freedom.

At end of Civil War—Suffragists attempt to secure favorable interpretation of Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

1869—Wyoming gives its women full suffrage.

1872—Susan B. Anthony tries to vote, is arrested and refuses to pay fine.

1873—Susan B. Anthony makes first draft of woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

1878—Amendment introduced in United States Senate by Senator Sargent, California.

1894—Colorado, Utah and Idaho give their women full suffrage.

1910—Women of State of Washington receive franchise.

1911—California enfranchises women.

1912—Kansas, Arizona and Oregon join equal suffrage States.

1913—Alice Paul's militants begin "reign of terror." First activities in Congress on suffrage amendment since 1887. Illinois women receive Presidential and State suffrage.

1914—Full suffrage granted women of Nevada and Montana.

1917—New York enfranchises women.

1918—Women of Oklahoma and South Dakota enfranchised. Suffrage amendment finally passed by Congress.

1920 (March 22)—State of Washington brings struggle to final heat, the thirty-fifth State to ratify.

1920 (August 18)—Tennessee legislature ratifies the suffrage amendment, making it effective.

COAST AND GULF SHIPS ASK INCREASED RATES

Carriers Seek Sliding Scale of Freight and Passenger Charge Rates.

Increased freight and passenger rates for coastwise and gulf steamers were asked of the United States Shipping Board today by A. D. Gibson, representing coastwise carriers, who appeared before Examiner Magnus in formal hearing.

The carriers ask a 40 per cent increase on freight between ports north of Norfolk, a 25 per cent increase on freight between ports south of Norfolk and a 23-1-3 per cent increase on freight between ports in the north and south. A 20 per cent increase in passenger and excess baggage rates is asked.

Great Lakes carriers will make application for increased rates tomorrow.

ITALIANS AROUSED OVER WILSON'S SOVIET NOTE

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The foreign office was advised today that Italian opinion is greatly disturbed over the publication of the American note in which President Wilson gives his refusal to recognize the Soviet government. Italy had already gone on record with a friendly attitude toward Soviet Russia before the American note was made public. The Italians had evidently expected a different pronouncement from Washington than that which was forthcoming.